Richmond Dispatch.

SATURDAY.....FEBRUARY 27, 1875.

The Washington Scenes—

—are now so rapidly changing that it is hazardous to attempt any comment upon any matter that in the least bears upon the future. The reader must look for the latest news to the telegrams, which may any morning present views of things not at all anticipated.

It is not surprising that there should be a display of passion in a party like the Radical party just at the ending of the last Congress in which they will hold the controlling power in the House of Representatives. It will be a sad parting to the Radicals from the hall in which they have so long held the power, and thundered forth their laws that filled the South with fear, and vexed, and fretted, and injured the whole Union. They cannot leave it with the consolations that come to honest men who are about surrendering power and place. It has not been their motive to serve their country and to promote the ends of justice. They have given their whole influence and strength to accomplish the worst objects of a sordid party, with no regard whatever to the general welfare, and without consideration of the distress and suffering they were inflicting upon a large civilized population of the country. They will feel the self-rebukes of the wicked, and the public scorn which is the sure reward of the "unprofitable servant," the cruel and corrupt representative who has abused his authority and done more for his greed and malice than for the good of his country.

We can well imagine that such bad men as belong to the Radical party may improve their last opportunity by doing as much harm as they can; for evil men are naturally indignant and ferocious at being arrested in their evil deeds. So we shall see a continual effort on the part of the wicked Radical party to pass some wicked and malicious measure until the clock points to the end of their political life. They will do this in the remote hope of strengthening the machinery which has kept them in power so long. But more out of malice than from any hope of a restoration of their power. The disciples of wrong and oppression by a law of nature become heartless and vindictive, and while in the agonies of defeat they will compensate their malicious spirits by making their last act one of inhumanity.

So we can expect no good act from the Radical party. We must look to see them do all the harm they can. The Democrats are boldly fighting with large odds against them. They may succeed in defeating much, but we apprehend that some bad thing will be done. The great point with the Radicals is to leave GRANT some measure which he may use to forward his schemes and gratify his bad dispositions. In that way, when they make the congressional halls brighter by withdrawing from them, their spirits may be kept alive through the evil legacy they may leave the President, who knows no restraints of construction that may prevent him from misusing his authority, and no conscientious scruples that may keep him from persecuting the innocent.

Their days are few (four). We shall see what they will produce. But we all know that nothing can save us but the intrepid devotion of the Democrats, aided by a few honest and conscientious Republicans who may combine with them to save the Constitution from violation and the nation from woes not yet known or appreciated by the people.

Steam on the New York Canals.

A late issue of the New York *Tribune* contains the Report of the State Engineer and Surveyor of the State of New-York on the operations during the season of 1874 of the steamers which have been placed upon the Erie canal. There were some twelve or thirteen steam canal-boats plying regularly during this period on the New York canals. It may be remembered that the prize offered by the Legislature of New York for the most successful steamers on the Erie canal was secured, the greater part by the builder of the steamer "William Baxter," ($15,000 by the builder of the "William Newman," $5,000 to Theodore Davis. The Baxter having performed more satisfactorily than any of the competing boats, is the model now generally adopted on the canals. In his report, the State Engineer (Mr. L. H. SWEET) remarks, after giving a number of figures, that "the results develop the interesting and important fact "that the Baxter boats have demonstrated, "beyond reasonable doubt, their ability not "to equal, but to exceed the estimates of "the engineer of the commission (Mr. DAVID M. GREENE), both as to speed and the "economy of the movement." We are further told that "with an established business, and with all needed facilities, the "steamers of this (the Baxter) line will make "their round trips, regularly, in from fifteen "to seventeen days (that is, from Buffalo to "New York and back again, in all 1,000 "miles), as against thirty-three days of the "horse-boat; in other words, they will reduce the time one-half, under the best conditions."

We have referred to these experiments with steam on the Erie canal previously, but these previous statements were based on the reports of Mr. DAVID M. GREENE, the engineer of the commission appointed to superintend the inquiry. The present report is from Mr. S. H. SWEET, the State Engineer, and constitutes, therefore, an independent testimony on the subject. This gentleman concludes his report with the observation: "I am of the opinion that the question of "economy and adaptability of steam as a motive-power on the canals of this State is removed beyond the sphere of physical experiment, and that all ultimate and complete success now depends upon capital "alone."

In the March No. of the *Galaxy* it is stated that during the coming season (the Erie canal is obstructed by ice in the winter) the Baxter company propose to put one hundred steamers on the Erie canal.

These movements are deeply interesting to us here in Virginia, where we have a canal very similar to the Erie; and especially to the city of Richmond, whose future, in our opinion, depends very much on the improvement and extension of this work. In the popular mind the idea has become more or less fixed that our James River canal (and all canals) is a very slow affair—thrown in the background and superseded by the development of the railroad system. Such persons will be doubtless astonished to find that water-transportation is coming to the front again in a manner sufficiently conspicuous to remove even their scepticism. Whatever the comparative merits of water and rail transportation, the introduction of steam on canals gives an entirely new aspect to the question. Heretofore it has not been even suggested by the advocates of water transportation that canals were adapted to the transportation of "general merchandise"; it was only claimed that they were best suited for the movement of such coarse and bulky freights as coal, iron, stone, grain, etc. But we ascertain from the present report that on the Erie canal "already the reduced "time, and the certainty of prompt delivery, is drawing merchandise to the canals "beyond the ability of the present fleet of "steamers to carry; and we are informed that "within a few weeks contracts for the transportation of merchandise and other freight "to the West have been offered and declined "by the Baxter company on account of their "limited facilities." One great trouble on all of our transportation lines (rail and water) is the difficulty about *back-freights*. If the canals can secure a portion of the "general merchandise" item going west it will diminish the cost of transportation, which has hitherto been regulated almost entirely by the eastward business. A boat coming east with a load, and going back unloaded, would of course have to compensate itself for the absence of back-freight.

The great success of these experiments—or, rather, we should say, the inauguration of steam canal-boats on the New York canals—should direct fresh attention to the improvement and utilization of our own canal, on which we have spent so much money. That work is destined yet to play a most conspicuous part in the industrial relations of this State, and we firmly believe that on it Richmond is yet to be built up and lifted into commercial and manufacturing importance. With such a work communicating with the western water-system, and with the coal-fields of West Virginia, and with our own iron-fields, and with steamers substituted for horse-boats, there is no prophesying the amount of business that we may reasonably expect to see developed.

The perfect revolution effected in business by the opening of the Erie canal in 1825—the stimulus which it gave to New York city—the new cities which it called into existence in the West—is a matter of history. Freights from Buffalo to New York fell at once from $70 to $7 per ton. This great work has of late years had to compete with the vast energy and power of the New York Central and the Erie railroads. Now, if ever obscured, it looms up again under the auspices of that mighty motive-power with which it has had to contend, but which it has now impressed into its own service. The New York Central and the Erie roads will find the Erie canal thronged with steamers a yet more formidable rival than the Erie canal thronged with horse-boats. If they could not supersede the canal under the old system, with all their perfected machinery and thorough organization, what will they do now, when the rates on the Erie canal are reduced one-half and the speed is doubled?

The Civil-Rights Bill.

The Senate did not, as the telegraph informed us yesterday, agree to take the vote on the civil-rights bill at 2 o'clock Saturday. The agreement was that general debate should close at 2 P. M. Saturday, amendments to be offered under the five-minute rule, and the senator in charge of the bill to have thirty minutes to close the debate. As there is no limit to the number of amendments that may be offered, and as one amendment would send the bill back to the House, it is not altogether certain that the bill will ever become a law.

Mr. STUART's letter explains the intentions of his proposition concerning the basis of representation. It will be remembered that we explicitly acquitted him of all illiberal sentiments in the first notice we made of his proposition. We concur altogether in his views of principles on the subject. We only took exception to the limitations he proposed to place on the cities. Richmond has at this time the exact number of representatives to which Mr. STUART's proposition would limit the cities. Other cities might go on increasing (possibly through the popular element Mr. STUART fears) until they reached the limit: five delegates and three senators—and although Richmond might by that time have grown so as to be four times as great as she is now she could have no more weight in the Legislature than one of her small contemporary so-called cities.

It would not be of much utility to discuss just now the apprehensions that controlled Mr. STUART in putting the restrictions above referred to on city representation. However, they suggest that this is probably not the time to incorporate Mr. STUART's proposition in the Constitution. Restrictions imposed through that might operate serious injustice that would not be very easily gotten rid of at a future day when the phase of society we now suffer from might be greatly altered.

We repeat, we concur with Mr. STUART in his conservative principles.

On the subject of the Texas Pacific our friends of the Petersburg *Index* are already in possession of the *Dispatch's* brief. Our relations with "Robin Hood" are too intimate, and our mutual regard too earnest, to be interrupted by the *Index*.

The January No. of the *Westminster Review* has been sent to us by Messrs. WOODHOUSE & PARHAM, Main street.

General Assembly of Virginia.

FRIDAY, February 26, 1875.

SENATE.

Lieutenant-Governor WITHERS in the chair. No prayer.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. PRIDEMORE, from the Committee on General Laws, reported Senate bill to incorporate the Jordan White Sulphur Springs Company.

Mr. GRIMSLEY, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to amend the Code in relation to delinquent lands.

Mr. WARD, from the Committee on County, City, and Town Organizations, reported Senate bill to authorize the town of Danville to issue bonds in payment of certain indebtedness.

PRESENTED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. FINNEY: Petition of citizens of Accomac county praying that the citizens of said county shall determine by ballot whether spirituous liquors shall be sold in said county.

By Mr. KIRKPATRICK: A bill to amend the charter of Ashland by the addition of section 11.

By Mr. PENN: Joint resolution for the election of Lieutenant-Governor at 2 P. M. to-day, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Lieutenant-Governor Robert E. Withers. Agreed to, under suspension of the rules.

By Mr. HUNDLEY: A bill to amend the act to incorporate the Roanoke Valley Railroad Company.

By Mr. MOFFETT: A resolution requesting the Governor to return to the Senate Senate bill 122, amending sections 1, 2, and 3 of an act for the assessment, levy, and collection of taxes, &c. Agreed to.

By Mr. LATHROP: A resolution as to the expediency of repealing the law imposing a tax on foreign sample-merchants.

By Mr. MCRAE: A bill to incorporate the Chamber of Commerce of Richmond.

By Mr. [illegible]: Petition of citizens of Chesterfield asking that the seat of Samuel F. Maddox be declared vacant.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

House joint resolution amending the 3d article of the Constitution was taken up on motion of Mr. WARD.

Mr. PRIDEMORE moved to amend the resolution by striking out the clause requiring the prepayment of the capitation tax, &c.

The ayes and noes were taken upon the proposition, and it was defeated—ayes, 7; noes, 27. Senators who voted "aye" were Messrs. Dawson, Evans, Greever, Massey, Newberry, Pridemore, and Rue.

Mr. GRIMSLEY moved to strike out the words "before the election" and insert the following: "At such time before the day of election as the General Assembly may prescribe."

The subject was very warmly discussed by Messrs. Grimsley, Pridemore, Kirkpatrick, Thomas, Herndon, Nowlin, and Moffett.

The amendment was rejected—ayes, 11; noes, 24.

Mr. NOWLIN moved to amend by inserting "for the preceding year"—that is, the prepayment of the tax for the preceding year. Agreed to—ayes, 19; noes, 18.

ELECTION OF LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Mr. TAYLOR moved to proceed to the election of a Lieutenant-Governor to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Lieutenant-Governor WITHERS. Agreed to.

Mr. PENN nominated Judge HENRY W. THOMAS.

Mr. STEVENS nominated Mr. JOHN B. SYPHAX, of Alexandria county.

The roll being called, the vote stood as follows:

FOR JUDGE THOMAS: Messrs. Allan, Beazley, Bland, Cochran, Critcher, Duffield, Fastham, Finney, Graham, Greever, Grimsley, Herndon, Holladay, Hundley, Kirkpatrick, Lackland, Lathrop, Lawson, McRae, Meem, Moffett, Newberry, Nowlin, Patterson, Penn, Pridemore, Quesenberry, Rue, Smith of Nelson, Taylor, Terry, and Ward—32.

FOR MR. SYPHAX: Messrs. Evans and Stevens—2.

FOR MR. WILLIAM TROY: Mr. Dawson.

FOR MR. C. P. RAMSDELL: Mr. Massey.

Messrs. TAYLOR and SMITH (of Nelson) were appointed a committee on the part of the Senate to count the joint vote, and having performed this duty announced that the whole number of votes cast was 141; necessary to a choice, 71; of which Judge THOMAS received 127; SYPHAX, 10; scattering, 4;

Judge THOMAS was declared duly elected.

The joint resolution amending the 3d article of the Constitution was then read a third time and passed—ayes, 24; noes, 10. Senators who voted no were Messrs. Dawson, Evans, Greever, Lathrop, Massey, Newberry, Nowlin, Pridemore, Rue, and Stevens.

PASSED.

Senate bill in relation to printing the records of the Supreme Court of Appeals was taken up and passed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

The House met at 11 A. M.—Speaker HANGER in the chair. Prayer by Rev. Dr. Granbery.

REPORTED.

Adversely.—The Committee on Schools and Colleges recommended the rejection of the prayer of the School Board of Alexandria city, for discretionary power in regard to the admission of children of seven years and under to the public schools.

Favorably.—House joint resolution for the publication of the names of defaulting collectors of the revenue of the State; House bill to amend the law declaring certain streams in Charlotte county to be highways; House bill to amend the law in relation to property exempt from distress; House bill to encourage intermediate grades of instruction in public schools; Senate bill to amend section 1 and to repeal section 7 of the act approved April 16, 1874, to prescribe how hypothecations of products and commodities shall be made, &c.

Mr. BROOKS moved to take up House engrossed bills; which was agreed to, and the following bills

PASSED:

House bill to amend section 1 of chapter 300 to prevent obstructions to the free passage of fish in the streams of the State—approved April 29, 1874; House bill to prescribe the times for holding the courts of the second judicial circuit; House bill for the protection of sheep in the county of Rockingham; House bill for the protection of Emory and Henry College during its commencement exercises, and to provide a temporary police for said college; House bill to pay Henry K. Pollard, attorney for Archibald Adie, Marion Dawson, and John W. Wright, sheriff and administrator of Helen Lennox, deceased, the amount of a judgment of the Court of Appeals; House bill for the relief of William B. Garrison, of Warren county.

On motion of Mr. ANDERSON, House bill

TO PAY JOHN O. STEGER

for services in examining the affairs of the basement offices in the capitol was made the special order for Monday next at 12 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. COGHILL, House bill to provide a

CHARTER FOR THE CITY OF PETERSBURG

was taken up.

Mr. MAY moved to make it the special order for March 4th, as the people of Petersburg were divided upon the charter, and he desired time to bring properly before the House the objections to it.

Mr. COGHILL said he knew of no objection to it, except as to one section, which was to be amended.

The House refused to postpone, and proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. GOODWYN moved to amend so as to provide that the next election for City Council shall take place in 1875 instead of in 1876—the effect of the charter being to continue the present Council in office a year longer than the time for which they were elected.

Mr. COGHILL said the object was to make all the elections for city officers occur at the same time.

The motion was rejected—ayes, 31; noes, 63.

After amending the first, second, and third sections in the manner proposed by the Committee for Courts the bill was advanced to its engrossment.

PRESENTED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. LAMPKIN: Bill to increase the pay of jurors.

By Mr. GILMAN: Bill to provide an artificial leg for W. P. Smith.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

was granted to Mr. HENDERSON for three days and Mr. JAMES for four days.

House joint resolutions proposing

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

in relation to the legislative department were passed without discussion—ayes, 74; noes, 28.

ELECTION OF LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

The House having agreed to Senate resolution to proceed to the election of a Lieutenant-Governor to succeed the present incumbent, the House proceeded to the execution of the joint order at 2 o'clock P. M.

Mr. COCKERILLE nominated HENRY W. THOMAS, of Fairfax.

PETER CARTER nominated J. B. SYPHAX, of Alexandria.

Messrs. LEE, RICHMOND, and O'NEAL, appointed on the part of the House to canvass the vote, reported that of the 141 votes cast in both houses HENRY W. THOMAS received 127 and SYPHAX 10. Mr. THOMAS was therefore declared elected Lieutenant-Governor.

Adjourned.

[NOTE.—The fact was unintentionally omitted from the report of Thursday's proceedings that Mr. NEELEY, of Accomac, delivered an eloquent tribute, in beautiful and chaste language, to the memory of Senator Thomas H. Wynne.—*Reporter.*]

Mr. Stuart's Proposition.

RICHMOND, February 25, 1875.

Editors of the Dispatch:

Gentlemen,—As you seem from your editorial notice of my proposition to incorporate a principle of apportionment of representation into the Constitution of Virginia to have misunderstood my motives and purposes, I beg leave to offer a word of explanation.

The primary objects of a State Constitution are to distribute appropriate powers among the several departments of the Government, and to impose limitations upon each in the exercise of those powers. Without such distribution and limitation the Government, by whatever name you may call it, is essentially despotic. It is a well-settled proposition in constitutional law that while a Government of derivative powers, like that of the United States, possesses only such powers as are *granted* to it, in primary governments, like those of the several States, they possess all powers which are not *withheld from* them by the Constitution. The Constitution of the United States is a *grant* of power, while the Constitution of Virginia is a *limitation* of power.

For the first time in the history of Virginia, and I believe in the history of all our sister States, we have a Constitution in which there is no limitation on the power of the Legislature in regard to the most important function of reapportioning representation. No rule is prescribed in our State Constitution for the government of the Legislature in performing this duty. The whole subject is left to their arbitrary discretion. When the time for the next reapportionment comes the Legislature may, if it chooses, assign to Richmond, or any other city or county, one delegate, or it may give to it ten or fifteen! They are not bound to have reference either to population, or taxation, or any other interest of society as a basis of apportionment. They may, for party purposes, give to particular localities a preponderance which is not due to it on any principle of justice or sound policy. Should such a power as this exist in any constitution unrestrained by any limitation on its exercise?

But it may be said no fear need be entertained that this power will be abused by the Conservative party. Admitting this to be true, we must remember that a constitution is a thing not of to-day or to-morrow, but destined to be permanent. Who can give us an assurance that the Conservative party will always remain in power? Who knows what parties may arise in the future and to what vile ends they might prostitute this great prerogative? Who can doubt that if such a power had been given to the Congress of the United States, unrestrained by a fixed rule of apportionment, it would have been perverted for the perpetuation of the power of the Radical party? Nay, who can doubt that if, by divisions in the Conservative ranks or other unfortunate causes, the Radicals were to get a majority in our Legislature, they would use their temporary and accidental ascendancy to bring us under the permanent dominion of the worst classes of society. Distrust of power is the nurse of liberty.

To avoid contingencies like these, as well as to do justice to all sections, and classes, and parties, I wished to incorporate a fixed rule of apportionment in the Constitution, which would hold all parties in check; and as persons and property are the two great interests of society, and subjects of legislation, I thought reference should be had to both in fixing the rule of apportionment so as to afford protection to both.

Another reason why I wished taxation to be an element in the rule of apportionment was to have some guarantee of fair assessments of taxable property in the various counties and cities by providing for a loss of representation to those counties and cities which, by undervaluations, sought to shirk their just share of the burdens of taxation.

Your suggestion that the restriction of the number of senators and delegates to be allowed to any one city or county to three or five respectively savored of hostility to the commercial interest does me injustice. I certainly do not think that, under all circumstances, population and taxation should be adopted as an inflexible rule of apportionment. Take Maryland as an illustration. If such were the rule there the whole State might be brought into subjection to Baltimore! And so, at some future day, without some restriction, Richmond, Petersburg, Lynchburg, and Norfolk might dominate Virginia!

But, I acknowledge, I had another contingency also in view. We all know that the tendency of the colored population is to congregate in our cities. Very few of them are bound by strong ties to the country, and the amusements and social pleasures and other inducements to be found in densely-populated districts constantly tempt to the cities. Now, if you concentrate political power in two or three cities, this temptation will be greatly augmented. Richmond, Petersburg, Norfolk, and Lynchburg already find it difficult to keep the management of their affairs in the hands of the better classes of their people. But if you were to offer the additional inducement to the rural population of African descent to flock to the cities which would be presented to them by enabling them to capture the political power of the State by getting possession of a few cities, in addition to the counties which they now control, it would prove irresistible. A few thousands of this class of population, imported from the rural districts and judiciously distributed in the cities named, would enable the Radicals to carry the elections in those cities, and thus control the State.

My restriction, therefore, was dictated by no spirit of unkindness to the cities. On the contrary, it was framed in the interest of conservatism, and to save the cities from the dangers of capture and sack by an ignorant populace, led on by unscrupulous adventurers.

Respectfully yours,

ALEXANDER H. H. STUART.

THE CIRCUIT AND COUNTY COURTS, AGAIN. A correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch*, noticing a statement in this paper about the circuit courts, attracts our attention to the subject again. The correspondent thinks that "if the circuit court terms were reduced to two a year, the circuits so rearranged as to equalize the labor and to give to the judges a compensation that will keep them and their families from want," the thing would be made to work. The correspondent, at least, can claim the merit of stating in brief terms his side of the matter. If there can be more circuits for more ambitious aspirants, less terms for the convenience of the court, and the inconvenience of the people, and a "compensation," vulgarly called salary, large enough to make things comfortable, his co-laborers may yet be happy. We wish to call especial attention to the fact that in all the discussions which have attended this subject the convenience and the feelings of the people in the matter have been almost wholly disregarded. When the county courts were first cut down a show of consideration for the people's side was made in the pretence that the move was for their benefit in the way of economy, but we believe all will concede that this is now thoroughly exploded, leaving us all of the apprehended evils and none of the promised benefits. It has left us with but three courts at which causes can be tried, except in trifling matters, against six under the former system at which business of all kinds could be disposed of, and twelve at which criminal causes could be disposed of. This throws great obstacles in the way of the transaction of the important business of the people, and in felony cases entails heavy expense upon the State for the support of prisoners during long confinement. In the hundred jails of this Commonwealth there are confined prisoners daily eating up all the promised saving by the cutting down of the county courts, and who have long since consumed in the cost of their keeping twice the sum attempted to be saved. Then, if there is no economy in the matter, we suppose the people who own the State may have some choice in the manner of executing its laws. They choose the county courts. They are more convenient to them. They are handy every month for the settlement of all those matters which from time immemorial the people have been accustomed to bring before them. They come oftener and go sooner, and a man does not have to hang around them so much.—*Staunton Vindicator.*

SHEEP.—That man would be a public benefactor who would induce the Legislature to pass a law for the protection of sheep. We scarcely take up a paper that we do not see an account of the slaughter of sheep by dogs. As the law now is the owners have no remedy except to kill the dogs, which they have no right to do until the dogs are identified and proven guilty. The sheep killed are a dead loss. The canine influence in the Legislature is powerful, and it requires a great deal of hardihood to oppose it. The reason is apparent. Every voter has at least one dog, and men are almost as much attached to their dogs as to their children. Anybody interfering with a man's dog is apt to have a difficulty, and a tax on a man's dog will rouse his resentment more than a tax on himself.

This is a fact well known to members of the Legislature, and they are afraid of the effect a dog-tax would have on the voters. If dogs were taxed nobody would keep a worthless animal, and the thousands of miserable curs infesting the State would be exterminated. A man could well afford to pay a tax on a dog which is worth something—one which would guard his property or find him game. As long as voters own as many as they do members will continue to be afraid of the effect a dog-tax might have on their reelection, and we have no idea that any law on the subject of protection will be enacted.

The ferocious sheep will be slaughtered as usual by the amiable dogs, and farmers will have to abandon their flocks entirely.

Possibly, when the Grangers get a majority in the Legislature, which they will do sooner or later, something effectual may be done. That is the only chance.—*Culpeper Observer.*

VIRGINIA TRADE FOR VIRGINIA CITIES.—What a thing it is to be patriotic, particularly when it costs something! Notwithstanding Baltimore merchants are employing our young men of this section of the State as their clerks, salesmen, and drummers, and are bidding for our trade by liberal advertisements, whilst the Virginia cities along our line of road, except Lynchburg, have no place for our county boys or advertisements for our county press, we shall continue to write up Virginia trade for Virginia cities.

Though Richmond may be indifferent to the mediums of reaching trade and of handling dexterously the manual of commercial tactics, yet we are too patriotic to forget our metropolis and too philosophic to ignore laws of trade. We are anxious to see the day when our merchants go East instead of North, upon lines of latitude instead of longitude, to Virginia cities instead of distant centres. We hope this day is not far distant.

The *Messenger* is working for this end as patriotically as when its proprietors stood in the ranks to ward off the blows of the northern men. It may go down in the unequal contest; if so, it shall sink with the pennant flying from mast-head—"Virginia trade for Virginia cities."—*Montgomery Messenger.*

So it seems that Lynchburg has been given the preference at least in the award by the Senate of the new lunatic asylum's intended site. The *Whig* says, however, that the hardest part of the battle is yet to be fought. We hope our Lynchburg friends will succeed in obtaining the object of their ambition. Lynchburg asks for but little, and she has contributed so many great men to the service of the country that she ought to be gratified in some of her requests. As the State cannot afford to let her have free inspections, it is well enough to quiet her with a mansion for crazy people. We have some curiosity to see which one of the Lynchburg editors will be first to take up his abode beneath its hospitable roof.—*Gregory, of course.*

MARRIAGES.

Married, on the evening of the 24th instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. Bettelheim, HENNIE, eldest daughter of Julius Bear, Esq., to WILLIAM REINHEIMER, of this city, formerly of New York.

New York *Herald* and Baltimore *Sun* please copy. *

Married, February 25, 1875, at Oregon Methodist Episcopal church, by Rev. L. A. Guy, Miss M. J. OSBORBIND to Mr. JAMES B. ROWLETT; all of this city.

Richmond *Christian Advocate* copy. *

Married, February 19th, in Washington city, by Rev. T. J. Wilson, Mr. CHARLES A. SIMMONS to Miss LIZZIE PERRY, of this city.

Norfolk papers please copy.

Married, on the 24th February, 1875, at Glen Allen church, by Rev. A. H. Sands, Mr. JOHN L. HARRIS to Miss SALLIE O MELTON; both of Henrico county. *

DEATHS.

Died, at his residence, in this city, Thursday at 10½ o'clock P. M., E. SUMMERFIELD WILLIAMS, in the forty-first year of his age.

His funeral will take place at Trinity Methodist church THIS (Saturday) MORNING at 11 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend. *

Died, at her mother's residence, corner of Pine and Albemarle streets, Thursday evening, February 25th, at 3½ o'clock, Miss EMMA J. MARTIN, aged eighteen years, ten months, and fifteen days, daughter of Leathy and the late Baylor S. Martin.

A voice of love, from God above,
Has called her now away;
Her sufferings o'er, she grieves no more,
But rests in endless day.

The robe so light, and crown so bright,
On her by Jesus given;
Her voice so sweet the angels greet,
And swells the choir of heaven.

We weep, though not in bitterness;
Ours are not tears of gloom;
No thoughts but those of tenderness
Shall glisten around the tomb.

Her funeral will take place from the Pine-Street Baptist church on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. All friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Clifton (Ohio) papers please copy. *

Died, Friday the 26th instant, at 11½ o'clock, at her uncle's residence 212 Nineteenth street, of gastric and brain-fever, EULA, eldest daughter of E. Channing and Annie E. Roper, aged two years and nine months.

The funeral will take place from Trinity Methodist episcopal church SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. The friends of the family and those of her uncles, W. H. R. L., and Z. T. Briggs, are invited to attend. *

MEETINGS.

HEADQ'RS RICHMOND COMMANDERY, No. 2, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

ORDERS No. 16.—SIR KNIGHTS,—Assemble at Washington Hall THIS (Saturday) EVENING promptly at 8 o'clock for instruction and drill.

The committee on the proposed pilgrimage, consisting of Knights Marshall, Keesee, Tower, Brown, Poe, Isaacs, and Fanner, will meet at the same time and place.

By order of the Eminent Commander.

L. L. BASS, Captain-General.

Attest: GEORGE R. PACE, Recorder. fe 27-1t

AMUSEMENTS.

ASSEMBLY HALL.

MR. HENRY NICHOLLS

AT

ASSEMBLY HALL,

TUESDAY EVENING, March 2, 1875,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

YOUNG MEN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY

OF THE

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH.

MR. NICHOLLS's celebrity as a reader is well known in this city. He will give one of his popular readings on TUESDAY EVENING, March 2d, 1875, at Assembly Hall, with the following splendid programme:

The Fall of Wolsey.....Shakspeare.
Miss Kilmansegg.....Hood.
Nursery Rhymes for the Times.....Punch.
The Bells.....E. A. Poe.
The Bloomsbury Christening.....Dickens.
Nursery Reminiscences.....Ingoldsby.
Mrs. Caudle on Shirt Buttons.....Jerrold.
Pray Employ Major Numby.....Wilkie Collins.

Tickets, 50 cents. For sale at the door, at the bookstores, at Marshall's hat-store, and at the stores of A. Pizzini, Jr., and George A. Hundley & Co. fe 27-3t

NEW ASSEMBLY HALL.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 5TH, at 8 o'clock

READINGS by

MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS,

assisted by her youthful protege,

MASTER HARRY WALKER

("Seraphael"),

the brilliant young pianist, aged twelve years.

Sale of tickets will begin TUESDAY MORNING, March 2, at H. C. Wyatt's music-store, 920 Main street. Reserved seats, 75 cents and $1; admission, 50 cents. fe 27-td

VIRGINIA OPERA-HOUSE,

FOR

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

SATURDAY, February 27th, 1875,

will appear

MORRIS'S MINSTREL AND COMBINATION TROUPE,

with NINE STAR PERFORMERS. The best combination traveling.

OLD TIM AT HOME.

ADMISSION: 25 cents, 50 cents, and 75 cents. Children under twelve years 25 cents.

For further particulars see bills and programmes. fe 26-2t*

NEW ASSEMBLY HALL.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26TH AND 27TH.

TONY DENIER'S PANTOMIME TROUPE, presenting on the first evening the comical HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD, and on the last evening the laughable JACK AND THE BEANSTALK.

TWENTY-FIVE SPECIALTY ARTISTS, comprising Irish, English, and Dutch comic songs; hat-spinning, gymnastics, tumbling, spade and ladder dancings, acrobats, skating on a pedestal, juggling, live donkey, performing animals, beautiful music. New scenery—new tricks—new wardrobe.

The usual scale of prices. Reserved seats for sale at C. F. JOHNSTON'S news and bookstore. Open at 7 o'clock; commences at 8. MATINEE SATURDAY at 2 P. M.

fe 23 5t [illegible], Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BON MARCHE.

LEVY BROTHERS,

1017 AND 1019 MAIN STREET,

"LEADERS OF LOW PRICES"

IN

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, NOTIONS, &c.

Notwithstanding the recent advance in Dry Goods, LEVY BROTHERS will continue to close out their stock at such prices as will convince all that it is to their interest to purchase their goods of them.

LEVY BROTHERS' stock is complete in every respect. Their goods are purchased direct from first hands, and the taste displayed in the selection enables their patrons to choose from the most tasteful, rarest, and most exquisite fabrics manufactured.

LEVY BROTHERS never ask but one price, and that is always the very lowest the article can be sold for. Plenty of time is allowed our customers to examine every article before purchasing. Our clerks will show with pleasure any article a customer may wish to look at. As we sell for cash only, our prices are lower than they would be otherwise. All we ask of our friends is a fair comparison of our goods and prices with those of others; and we guarantee, in almost every instance, to furnish the best goods for the least money.

BARGAINS IN BLACK SILK,
BARGAINS IN BLACK SILK,
BARGAINS IN SPRING SILKS,
BARGAINS IN SPRING SILKS,
BARGAINS IN BLACK ALPACAS,
BARGAINS IN BLACK ALPACAS,
BARGAINS IN HAMBURG EDGE,
BARGAINS IN HAMBURG EDGE,
at LEVY BROTHERS',
at LEVY BROTHERS',
"LEADERS OF LOW PRICES,"
"LEADERS OF LOW PRICES."
NEW STOCK SUMMER CASSIMERES,
NEW STOCK SUMMER CASSIMERES,
PRICES LOWER THAN EVER,
PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.
NEW PATTERNS PERCALES,
NEW PATTERNS PERCALES,
BARGAINS IN RIBBONS,
BARGAINS IN RIBBONS,
BARGAINS IN WHITE TRIMMINGS,
BARGAINS IN WHITE TRIMMINGS.
SAVE YOUR MONEY,
SAVE YOUR MONEY.
BUY YOUR DRY GOODS,
BUY YOUR DRY GOODS

AT

LEVY BROTHERS',

fe 26 1017 and 1019 Main street.

PERSONAL.

WILLIAM A. ROBINSON, soldier of the war of 1812, member of Captain Henry Howard's company, and said to be a resident of this city, can hear of something to his interest by calling at the office of ISAAC H. SHIELDS, fe 27-1t* No. 6 Marshall Hall.

PIANOS, ORGANS, &c.

STEINWAY AND BRADBURY'S PIANOS.

ORGANS

for the

PARLOR, CHURCH, or SUNDAY SCHOOL.

STARKE & RYLAND, Agents,

913 Main street, Richmond, Va.

Send for illustrated catalogue and price-list. fe 27-1w

PIANO-FORTES.

NEW SUPPLIES.

The subscribers are constantly receiving supplies of PIANO-FORTES from Chickering & Sons, Boston; Knabe & Co., Baltimore; and Bloomfield & Otis, New York.

They respectfully invite the attention of all in want of superior instruments at reasonable prices to the new supplies just opened.

Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

Piano-Fortes tuned and repaired by experienced and skilful hands.

fe 24 WOODHOUSE & PARHAM.

LUMBER, &c.

LUMBER—LATHS—SHINGLES.

SASH,

BLINDS,

DOORS.

WOODWARD & SON,

fe 27-eod3m Ninth and Byrd streets.

DISSOLUTIONS & PARTNERSHIPS.

THE FIRM OF LINDSAY & ROSS IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. ROSS is alone authorized to wind up the business. All outstanding claims against Lindsay & Ross must be presented to him immediately for settlement, and those indebted to Lindsay & Ross will please come forward and settle at once. fe 27-1t*

HATS, CAPS, &c.

SILK HATS MADE TO ORDER AT

THE OLD FIGURES.

SPRING, 1875.

I am now prepared to make to order as good a SILK HAT for a five-dollar greenback as can be produced elsewhere for six, seven, or eight dollars. Factory, over Schoen's cigar store, corner of Eleventh and Main streets (entrance on Eleventh street), adjoining Mr. E. A. J. Clopton's office.

REPAIRING OF THE SILK HAT in all its branches, and satisfaction guaranteed.

M. CUNNINGHAM,

fe 27-eod1m Practical Hatter.

CLOTHING.

JOHN LATOUCHE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

917 MAIN STREET,

is receiving large additions to his stock of

CLOTHS AND DOESKINS,

and being fresh stock of acknowledged good quality gives opportunity for

DRESS SUITS

unexceptionable in every respect.

The WINTER GOODS will be made up at very low prices, and as the assortment contains the usual variety, gives every advantage in selection. ja 26

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

CARRINGTON & BASKERVILL,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

SHOCKOE SLIP, RICHMOND, VA.

W. T. CARRINGTON,

late of W. T. Carrington & Co.

ja 8-3m P. H. BASKERVILL.

NATURAL FLOWERS EMBALMED!

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC AND SINGING.

LESSONS IN WAX-WORK and FANCY WORK.

SHEETED WAX (white and colored) on hand and for sale.

Charges moderate.

[illegible] FRIDAY [illegible]

fe 27-1t* [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SYCLE BROTHERS

call special attention to the following

GOODS,

which they have just received:

25 cases BLEACHED COTTON—all the best known brands—at the lowest market prices;
50 pieces BROWN and BLEACHED SHEETINGS to be sold very low;
50 bales BROWN SHIRTINGS at manufacturers' price;
100 pieces SOFT-FINISH CAMBRICS at 12c. worth 25c. per yard;
A large lot (50,000 yards) REMNANTS OF ANDROSCOGGIN, FRUIT-OF-THE-LOOM, WAMSUTTA, NEW YORK MILLS, and TUSCARORA, to be sold astonishingly low to close them out;
20,000 yards REMNANTS OF IRISH LINENS at a great sacrifice—better call at once.
To our full stock of SPRING DRESS GOODS we are adding now all the latest styles and shades which can be found in the market.
LONDON SUITINGS and WASH-POPLINS at reduced prices;
A large stock of MOURNING GOODS;
Special inducements in BLACK ALPACAS at all prices;
1,000 CORSETS at 50c.—the best in the world;
2,000 yards CAMBRIC EDGINGS and INSERTINGS at less than importers' price;
Large stock of KID GLOVES;
HANDKERCHIEFS, plain and embroidered;
NECK-SCARFS;
RIBBONS, in all shades and widths;
HOSIERY;
LINEN COLLARS and CUFFS,

and a good many other goods too numerous to mention.

Call at once and be satisfied that you get your money's worth at SYCLE BROTHERS',

429 Broad street,

between Fourth and Fifth.

Goods sent all over the country